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SAUCE,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 18,576 號六十七百五千八萬一第 日五十月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1917 四禮拜 號九廿月一十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

**BRITISH
PILSENER
BEER**

**BURTON-
ON-TRENT.**

SOLE AGENTS

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 11" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 "	" 10 "
2.15 " to 2.45 "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 8.00 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
5.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 "	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 "	" 15 "
6.30 " to 8.00 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS	

[36-1]

Telephone 29.

Bergant. F. C. JERKIN, D.S.
Hongkong, November 28th, 1917

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

under the bare-lights of fashionable streets. In the south of Ireland and the Balkan States the poorer people share their living quarters with pigs and cows. In America, public parks show abundant evidence of excessive wealth. In Continental Europe the fashionable society is seen in the linenie flaps on the verandahs to

As to the contents of my first letter, which trouble the University, author at all about it, I prefer to shoulder my own burden in this matter.

I fervently hope that my intention may not be misinterpreted either by Europeans or by my own countrymen. Yours, etc.

CHINESE

the Hongkong, November 28th, 1917.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

100-100000

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Talcum Powder



SHOES.

UNIQUE FOOTWEAR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"HEATHER DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED FOR EXCHANGE BUSINESS TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 30th instant, at 1 P.M.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1917. [1320]

HEATHER DAY
OFFICIAL SOUVENIR

PROGRAMME.

ON SALE TO-DAY

at the Principal Hotels and Stores.

PRICE: ONE DOLLAR.

[1327]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the Ladies who have offered to send Cakes, Scones, Puddings and Sweets, etc., to the "HEATHER DAY" STALL kindly let Miss ANTON have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th, between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz.:

Mrs. MURPHY ... West Point.
Mrs. SHAW ... East Point.
Mrs. TEMPLETON ... Quarry Bay.
Mrs. NEAVE ... Kowloon.
Mrs. CHATHAM ... The Peak.
Mrs. BLACK ... Central District. [1323]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING Co.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1371]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR QUARRIES," will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 3rd of December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuse to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lots No.	Approximate Area in Acres	Used Crown Rent
Test Is. Mui No. 2.	12.02	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	73.90	3,300
Hok Un No. 6.	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7.	6.70	700
Do No. 8.	4.60	1,300
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.94	200
Jordan Road No. 10.	4.65	1,000
Yau Ma Tei No. 11.	2.98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 12.	2.00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, & 25.	10.19	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 8, 11, 14, 21, & 22.	3.90	500
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30.	24.58	2,700
Sai To Wan Nos. 1-16.	16.53	601
Leyu No. Nos. 1-25.	20.44	3,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12.	4.29	12.00

[1310]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Colonial Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applications will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST open for Engagement.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1326]

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(Rente Financière 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON 1 DECEMBER 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
4, Chater Road. [1290]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60

Bearing interest from the 18th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Défense" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1323]

VEGETABLE AND
FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY

Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES—

Scott's, 1917.

Yvert et Teller's, 1917, and

Stanley Gibbons, 1917 (First part).

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4 WINDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

709

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

ON MONTHLY TENANCY.

GODOWN, HOUSE, &c., situated on M.L. 1, Shaukiwan, known as Black-head's Soap Works.

Apply to—

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS. [1314]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and

OFFICES in York Buildings,

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [13]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable

SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Cross Street, Canton.

[1300]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings [1273]

TO LET.

TOP FLAT NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.

Furnished. Enamelled Bath, Gas, etc.

Apply to—

"L. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1325]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EUMAEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd December will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1917. [1322]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI

AND MANILA

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 1st Dec., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 3rd Dec. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1917. [138]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM: BELAWAN, DELI, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Dec. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Dec. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LUN,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1917. [1322]

THE PENINSULAR AND

ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,

BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-

RANEAN PORTS AND

LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BAVARIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL

AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying

His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo in the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by the Steamer proceeding to Bombay, and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

COLD

CURE

TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE
SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL
HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge,"

Howley,

Blackwater,

Hants

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs.

WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son

(Capt. —, of the Buffs, who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Cold."

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAMPS ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st NOVEMBER, 1917.

A TEST OF GERMANY'S
SINCERITY.

By some well-meaning but misguided people the German nation is credited with a genuine desire for peace, and the determination of the *Entente* Powers not to relax their efforts until victory crowns their arms is regarded as an unnecessary, and therefore, wicked sacrifice of blood and treasure. One simple test, however, of Germany's sincerity is, as Lord ROSSER once pointed out in his speech at Norwich, her attitude in regard to Belgium. She has been challenged on several occasions to state whether she is willing to restore that ill-used little nation and make such reparation as is possible for the outrages which it has suffered at her hands, but the challenge has never been met, although the German Government knows the truth of the remark of the so-called Anglophil *Frankfurter Zeitung* that "so long as England can fight it will struggle for the freedom of Belgium." The fact is, of course, that the Junker party, who dominate Germany, have no intention of relinquishing Belgium until they are compelled to do so. From some of the more representative organs of the German Press it is possible to gather an idea of terms on which Germany will try to insist. As a condition of retiring from Belgium and Northern France she will require, in the first place, an equivalent, and this will probably be the restoration of the German colonies. It is true that the Junker Press does not regard the undeveloped African lands as adequate compensation for the return of one of the most valuable agricultural and industrial districts in the world, but the Colonies, once restored, might be a matter of bargain, and the sale of them to England

would be a welcome help to the sorely-stricken finances of the Empire. The disorganisation of Germany's trade makes the Colonies an incubus rather than a help. For the present Germany must concentrate economically and find her compensation and her outlet in the development of the Central European idea, and in the strength which such an organisation will give her for the negotiation of commercial treaties. It follows from this that, in the second place, Germany will demand that Belgium shall not make any special commercial agreements with other Powers to the detriment of German commerce. Antwerp is one of the great natural outlets of German trade, before the war it was rapidly becoming a German-controlled port and business centre. The Conferences of the *Entente* Powers at Paris have more genuinely frightened the Germans about their future prospects than any military successes gained against them. A present compromise on the basis of "the open door" will be amply repaid by the opportunity offered to their commercial energy and organizing skill. If the result of their present effort has been, after all, a disappointment, the future rests with them. Neither, in the third place, can Belgium be allowed to make any political agreements or treaties with other Powers. Against this danger the so-called neutralisation of Belgian territory proved no guarantee. The only secure method is to deprive Belgium of all means of effective defence, so that she will be useless as an ally to any Power hostile to Germany.

For this purpose she will be permitted to keep an army only large enough to act as a police force, and, in justification of this limitation, much stress will be laid on the general policy of partial disarmament to which the great Powers of Europe will pledge themselves at the end of the war. Not until after 1927 did the Belgian Government attempt to secure the line of the Meuse for the fortification of Liege and Namur. Germany will demand that these fortresses be dismantled. In 1915 Europe refused the claim of the line of the Meuse as the Prussian boundary. If Germany cannot get this line now she must secure, at least, that it be not used against her. Another guarantee of Belgium's powerlessness for hostility will be secured if the administrative separation accomplished during the German occupation between the Flemings and the Walloons be stipulated for as one of the terms of peace. The Junker papers have expended much ingenuity in proving that there are no Belgians, but only a minority of Walloons, affected by French influence and hitherto a dominant caste, and a majority of Flemings, who owe their culture to Germany and whose aspirations after separate treatment have been assiduously and tyrannously suppressed. Some of the more moderate German papers acknowledge that the number of Flemish Activists is not large, but the German Government, taking a leaf out of the book of the *Entente*'s principles, may demand that the question of continued administrative separation within one political State be put to the popular vote in the hope that the aroused ambitions of the Flemings may favour the maintenance of separate treatment. Finally, the Germans may meet the demand for reparation and restitution in the spirit of the suggestion contained in the Papal Note, and offer, in consideration of their commercial interests in Belgium, to lend financial aid to the restoration of the stricken land along with the other Powers of Europe. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. A aided and powerless Belgium will be an easy victim for such German machinations as were already undermining her independence before the war. We must, therefore, fight on until we are in a position to enforce our own terms. In the words of Lord ROBERT CEIL, there can be no doubt that the spirit of the German Government today is precisely the same as it was when they rushed Europe into war, and we should be criminals if we were to think that any lasting peace could be made until that spirit is changed.

A Chinese woman, of On Wai Lane, has been sent to the Hospital suffering from injuries to the head, caused by being knocked down by a tram-car at Des Vaux Road West.

A Chinese living at Bowrington Road has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head, caused through being knocked down by a tram-car on the Praya East whilst he was unloading salt from a cargo boat.

The Exchange Banks will be closed for Exchange business to-morrow (Friday) at 1 P.M.

Mr. W. Nicholson's appeal to the Coast Ports on behalf of "Heather Day" Fund has been most successful, the sum to hand (including promises), representing over \$2,100. Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Formosa are all contributing in a gratifying manner, not to speak of Saigon, which has cabled \$1,550.

Entertainments on behalf of the Tientsin Flood-Relief Fund will be given at Hongkong University on December 6th and 7th. The entertainment on Dec. 6th will include an exhibition of the scientific and engineering laboratories and a concert. That on December 7th will be a performance of "The Merchant of Venice" in Chinese. The students are also organising a Bazaar with side-shows, which will be held in the University on each of these days from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

The special service in St. John's Cathedral to-day will be at 12.15, and not at 12 o'clock as previously announced. It will consist of the 96th Psalm, special prayers, the American "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the National Anthem. The Bishop of Victoria will give a brief address, and Mr. Denman Fuller will play "The Star Spangled Banner." The front seats in the nave will be at the disposal of American citizens. The service will finish before one o'clock. The collection will be given to the Red Cross Fund.

Under the auspices of the Union Church Guild, Professor Wright of the Hongkong University delivered a lecture last night, at the Lecture Hall, on "Scott's Novels." There was a fairly large gathering present. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald presided. Professor Wright described the life of Scott and dealt with the general characteristics of the Waverley Novels. He described more fully Scott's treatment of history in the historical novels of the Series, and concluded by reading several extracts from the "Heart of Midlothian"; "The Fortunes of Nigel"; and "The Abbot." At the conclusion the Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Wright.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The Orders of the Day are as follows:—

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make further provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers, and marks used in connection with Government opium." Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make further provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements, regulations, and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war." Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to regulate Ferries." Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons, firms, and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business." Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1932."

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] Canton, November 28th.

CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

THE WAR.

THE WESTERN FRONT BATTLE.

ENEMY REPORTS BITTER FIGHTING.

ITALIANS RESIST IN FIERCE STRUGGLE.

WILL SWISS NEUTRALITY BE VIOLATED?

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS REPORT MUCH FIGHTING.

LONDON, November 27th.

A German wireless official message states:—Strong English attacks between Boursin and Fontaine failed. Bitter local engagements are progressing.

There is most violent artillery firing between Houthulst Wood and Zandvoorde.

We repulsed the French to the north of Prunay.

Fighting activity has increased between Samogneux and Beaumont, astride the Ornes.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, November 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed another counter-attack against the north-east corner of Boursin Wood.

The weather is wet and stormy.

THE NEW BATTLEFIELD.

LONDON, November 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on November 26th, says:—The German resistance south-west of Cambrai has stiffened to a point at which our progress is necessarily a matter of hard fighting. The enemy received a staggering blow and has now had time to recover somewhat from the first effects of it. His communications here are good and he can concentrate reinforcements fairly rapidly. We have won positions of supreme value and the Germans are bound at least to desperately endeavour to exact a larger toll of casualties for our retention of the gains. The outstanding feature of the past week is that the vaunted invincibility of the Hindenburg system of defences has been easily crushed through, and henceforth the Germans will be unable to say that any part of their laborious lines of resistance is safe. This is a feat of enormous importance at a time when it is a serious matter for the enemy to have more of his reserves tied down. Moreover, it is unlikely that the Germans in Flanders are feeling very confident.

FRENCH FRONT.

FAKED GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, November 27th.

The newspapers are now permitted to publish enemy communiqués in extenso.

A semi-official commentator, dealing with yesterday's communiqué, says that the contents show the habitual bad faith of the German Staff. For example, it speaks of numerous British attacks being "repulsed with heavy losses." The truth is that these operations are mostly invented in order that the Germans may gain easy credit. Similarly it states that a French attack between Samogneux and Anglemont failed, which is also untrue.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION.

PARIS, November 27th.

A communiqué says:—There was a successful local operation last evening north of Hill 244, on the right of the Meuse. We reduced an enemy strong point, fully completing the gains obtained on November 25th.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 28th.

Silver is quoted 212. There is an absence of business, and the market is quiet.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A FIERCE STRUGGLE.

LARGE ENEMY ATTACK REPULED.

LONDON, November 27th.

An Italian official message says:—After a furious bombardment of Coldella Serretta, east of the Brenia Valley, the enemy launched a whole infantry Division. A fierce struggle ensued. The barrage isolated the defenders, who, perhaps, had been compelled to give ground, but Sicilians and Alpini traversed the death zone, charged the enemy, and forced him back with severe losses, leaving prisoners in our hands.

The enemy in Albania forced a passage at Osum, south-east of Berat and attacked our Albanians. Our regulars drove him back with heavy losses.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LAWLESSNESS AT HARBIN.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS MAY BE ASKED FOR JOINT ACTION.

PEKING, November 27th.

Lawlessness is increasing at Harbin, where foreigners are being attacked and robbed. The Consuls have intimated that if the authorities are unable to guarantee protection, they will call for joint action by their respective Governments, with a view to preserving public safety.

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN.

SPEECH BY COL. ROOSEVELT.

Toronto, November 27th.

Col. Roosevelt, addressing a meeting of ten thousand people in aid of Canada's Victory Loan, eulogised Canada's part in the war.

Col. Roosevelt said that he looked for permanent peace between Canada and the United States, and suggested that the United States and Canada might settle any dispute by a permanent court consisting of three judges of the United States Supreme Court and three Canadian judges, a seventh member to be chosen by the six judges.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETING.

LONDON, November 27th.

It is officially announced that members of the Government have gone to Paris to attend the Supreme War Council, Earl Reading accompanying them.

SWITZERLAND AND NEUTRALITY.

A NOTEWORTHY SPEECH.

LONDON, November 26th.

In view of rumours that the enemy may possibly violate Swiss neutrality for the purpose of attacking France and Italy on the flank, a noteworthy speech has been made by the Swiss Minister of the Interior, declaring that whoever violated Swiss neutrality would have to encounter the whole of the armed forces of Switzerland to the last extremity.

EARLIER CABLES.

COTTONSPINNERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, November 26th.

The Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation has decided to tender notices if the Masters' Federation does not concede an advance of thirty per cent. Fifty thousand card-room workers and fifty thousand spindles are affected.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AMERICAN VESSEL TORPEDOED.

CORUNNA, November 27th.

Twenty-one survivors of the American 5,000-ton steamer *Acton* have been landed. The steamer was torpedoed on Sunday, and three boats with the remainder of the crew are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

WASHINGTON, November 27th.

The War Secretary, in the Weekly War Review, pays a high tribute to the British successes, saying: "The situation is dominated by the spectacular success of the British thrust towards Cambrai by adopting new tactical methods, daringly conceived. British strategy has won more ground than either of the belligerents had gained in the same time on the Western Front."

NO SAFETY UNTIL GERMANY IS BEATEN.

THE TEST OF GERMAN SINCERITY.

LONDON, November 27th.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Norwich, said that where Germany was concerned the spirit which existed in that country was that no law of morality nor religion could prevent them from committing any crime, however hideous provided it was thought to be in the interests of Germany. That was the spirit which we had to fight, and there could be no safety for us until Germany was finally beaten. Some people believed that the German people had a desire for peace. One test of that was whether they were willing to restore Belgium and indemnify Belgium for the outrages thereon. The Germans had been challenged to answer that as a test of their peace sincerity, but no reply had been received from the German Government. None, therefore, could doubt that the spirit of the German Government to-day was precisely what it was when they rushed Europe into war. Unless that spirit was changed, we should be criminals if we thought that any lasting peace could be made with a Power of that kind. The first of our war aims is and must be victory.

Referring to the operations in France, Lord Robert Cecil said that during the last two years there had never been a battle between British troops and Germans in which the Germans had not been forced to give ground. "I cannot question or doubt the conviction that I know is held by those who are most able to judge, the Commanders of our armies in France, that they only ask a fair field and no favour, and they are quite sure that we can beat the Germans every time. We have practically acquired every one of the German Colonies, and our victories in Palestine surely give the Germans cause to think. Then there is Mesopotamia. Wherever we look we may at any rate say that the Germans do not occupy one square inch of British territory. Regarding the blockade, I know it has its critics, but I venture to say, with a sense of my responsibility, that there has been no achievement of its kind in the whole of the world's history equalling our blockade. We have accomplished the most rigid blockade ever established, and I rightly maintain that we have never infringed the principles of International Law which we went to war to defend."

FRENCH EX-MINISTER INDICTED.

PARIS, November 27th.

The Committee of the Chamber has decided to send M. Malvy, former Minister of Interior, for trial. It is semi-officially alleged that M. Malvy, while Minister of Interior, had formed the enemy of all military and diplomatic projects, especially of the attack on the Chemin-de-Dames, and also provoked or encouraged mutiny in the Army.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

THE PREMIERSHIP.

PEKING, November 28th.

Yesterday Tien Wan-lieh visited the President and stated that he could not take the post of Premier or Minister of Finance. At the same time he resigned his present position as Governor of Hunan.

It is rumoured that Sun Po-chee, or Hsing Shi-ling will be appointed Premier. Luk Wing-ting has wired to Liu Shen-yun stating that in his opinion the important point is the restoration of the old Parliament.

Li Chun has wired to Chen Kwang-yun stating that a demand will be made to the President to stop fighting.

GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE TRICKS.

OPINIONS OF LEADING GERMAN PAPERS.

The Bern correspondent of the *Northern Echo* writes:—The German Foreign Office is becoming obvious not only to neutrals, but to the German people themselves. The Socialist journal, the *Leipziger Volkszeitung*, pointed out recently how prejudicial to the interests and honour of Germany are the methods adopted by the Foreign Office, and drew special attention to the references in the German Press to the Belgian question. The Foreign Office, it observed, caused to be published—in a form which led everybody inside and outside Germany to believe that they were views obtained in authoritative quarters—details of the terms on which Germany would consent to remove the mailed fist from Belgium. The Socialist journal added, however, that these views were proclaimed in a particularly cautious form, and in a form that admitted of their being disproved in case of necessity. The Chancellor has considered it advisable to disavow the statements, and has, in fact, publicly disavowed them.

The *Journal de Genève*, whose leading article on September 29th was devoted to the German expression of views on the Belgian question, publishes a statement this morning in which it says: "We regret extremely that we have been the victim of a trick." This Swiss newspaper contends that it was justified in assuming that the expression of views in the German newspapers was honest, and it observes that if the object of the Imperial Government was to ascertain by means of a trick the opinion of Europe in regard to the conditions it thought of offering to the Belgians it has completely succeeded. On the other hand, it would seem from articles in the South German newspapers that the latest manoeuvre of the German Foreign Office is to proclaim the news that the British public is ardently desirous of peace. An article has been appearing in various newspapers which sets forth the announcement, on the authority of the *Manchester Guardian*, that Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet is in favour of the German proposal. The *Strassburg Journal* repeats the assertion so frequently made by German newspapers that England supports the idea of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France only with the object of detaching France's Chauvinistic instincts, and will drop it altogether as soon as its own purposes are served. It notes "with gratification" not only from the statements in such newspapers as the *Daily News*, but "from considerably more interesting signs," that this special French war aim is already being gradually removed from the complex of the French war aims, and draws its own conclusions. Mr. Asquith's speech at Leeds, too, is interpreted by the *Strassburg Post* as an effort to stem the peace current in England, which has been swollen and strengthened by the German reply to the Papal Note. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, on the other hand, is exasperated with everybody English. It says only that there is still unanimity in England in regard to the object of the war, and peace, and it has to confess that Mr. Asquith's speech seems not to disturb that unanimity.

ILLUSIONS OF MILITARY TRIUMPH. This very influential Radical journal is especially annoyed by the views expressed in English Liberal newspapers on the Belgian question, one of them being that no condition must be attached by the Germans to the restoration of Belgium. It maintains that the military situation enables Germany as last to ignore English arrogance, and narrow-mindedness, and contends that the whole question now is: Are the English ready to conclude a fair and reasonable peace, or are they not? If they are, then let them drop this time to which an honourable nation, conscious of its own worth, can reply only with blows and cannon-balls. If this time is merely a mask, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* continues, "used with the intent of deceiving the Germans, then, we would inform the English that they are considerably overestimating our good-heartedness if they imagine we shall be deceived by such 'fool' tricks." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* maintains that when the Germans are asked about Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine they are justified in asking by what right does England keep the German colonies in Egypt, Cyprus, Mesopotamia, India, and France in her power, and refuse self-government to the people inhabiting them. Germany, it states, recognises no Divine mission of England to rule and oppress the world and to keep a permanent empire of right and justice in the hands of a few nations.

After thinking it over General Korniloff chose one of the three following alternatives, in view of the fact that it was impossible for M. Kerensky to continue any longer in power:— (1)—M. Kerensky to resign, and General Korniloff to become head of the Government, and to form a new Cabinet, of which M. Kerensky should be a member. (2)—The whole Government to resign and hand over the reins of power to General Korniloff, who shall proclaim himself dictator until the Constituent Assembly meets. (3)—The Government to resign in order to form a Directory, the principal members of which shall be M. Kerensky, General Korniloff, and M. Savinkoff.

"After thinking it over General Korniloff chose the third alternative. "M. Lvoff left Main Headquarters the same day, and on the following day called on M. Kerensky at the Winter Palace, and informed him that he had been instructed by General Korniloff to demand that the whole civil and military power should be handed over to the Commander-in-Chief, who would then form a new Cabinet. In confirmation, M. Lvoff handed M. Kerensky a document to this effect written by M. Lvoff on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief. The document was of the nature of an ultimatum. "M. Kerensky, surprised at this unexpected act, especially as it seemed him of the loyalty of General Korniloff, got into telephonic communication with General Korniloff. M. Kerensky asked General Korniloff: "Do you subscribe to the words which M. Lvoff has addressed to me on your behalf?"

WHY KORNILOFF REBELLED.

"MISUNDERSTANDING" WITH PREMIER.

The *Bourse Gazette* has published a statement by M. Savinkoff, former Assistant Minister of War, in which he retraces the history of the Korniloff affair. "It is alleged," he says, "that a counter-revolutionary plot was being hatched at Main Headquarters and in the country generally, but I am profoundly convinced that General Korniloff did not take part in the movement. I am no less convinced that his Chief of Staff, General Lukhomsky, and the other principal instigators obstinately tried to influence General Korniloff, who was very dissatisfied with the over-weak policy of the Government, as he declared on several occasions. Nevertheless, it would certainly have been possible to work conscientiously with General Korniloff for the good of the country.

M. Philonenko, M. Savinkoff continues the Government Commissioner at Main Headquarters, who was watching the plot, asked for authorization to take all necessary steps to put an end to M. Kerensky, believing in the loyalty of General Lukhomsky and the other Army chiefs, who were suspected of complicity, opposed their arrest as suggested by M. Philonenko. In spite of the difficulties created by the plot, M. Savinkoff declares that his collaboration with General Korniloff resulted in the drafting of a plan for the re-establishment of the death penalty behind the lines, the militarization of the railway and war industries, and, in the event of Maximalist disorders, the proclamation of martial law in Petrograd and Moscow.

As M. Kerensky did not approve of this project, M. Savinkoff was compelled to resign. Shortly afterwards, however, M. Kerensky recalled M. Savinkoff, informing him that the plan had been approved. Having received satisfaction on this side, M. Savinkoff directed his efforts to saving General Korniloff from the plot in which Main Headquarters was trying to involve him, and with this object in view he left for Main Headquarters on September 4th, taking with him the scheme approved by M. Kerensky, and bearing instructions from the Prime Minister to ask for the dispatch to Petrograd of a cavalry corps for fear of Maximalist disorders.

"At Main Headquarters," M. Savinkoff relates, "I found the Commander-in-Chief in a very excited state of mind, heaping reproaches on the Government, and declaring that he had no more faith in it, the country was going to the dogs, and that he could no longer work with M. Kerensky. As soon as he had calmed down, I informed him that his plans had been approved by M. Kerensky, and at the same time I transmitted to him the request for the dispatch to Petrograd of a cavalry corps. I specified, however, that he should not send the so-called 'Savage Division,' nor entrust the command of the troops sent to General Krymov, who was suspected of counter-revolutionary tendencies. On learning that the measures urged by him had been approved, General Korniloff altered his tone, agreed to all my requests, and stated that he now thought it would be possible to work with the Government.

"I left Main Headquarters on September 6th. General Korniloff, who saw no off-bade me convey to the Government the expression of his satisfaction, and the assurance of his perfect loyalty. "I carried away the impression that an agreement between General Korniloff and M. Kerensky had been practically accomplished. Unfortunately, the events which occurred between September 6th and September 9th completely changed the situation.

"While I was returning from Main Headquarters to Petrograd M. Lvoff, the former Procurator of the Synod, was on his way from Petrograd to Main Headquarters. Before leaving Petrograd he had had an interview on the general political situation with M. Kerensky, such as any politician might have. Arriving at Main Headquarters on September 7th, M. Lvoff went to General Korniloff and informed him that he had been personally instructed by M. Kerensky to ask him to choose one of the three following alternatives, in view of the fact that it was impossible for M. Kerensky to continue any longer in power:—

(1)—M. Kerensky to resign, and General Korniloff to become head of the Government, and to form a new Cabinet, of which M. Kerensky should be a member. (2)—The whole Government to resign and hand over the reins of power to General Korniloff, who shall proclaim himself dictator until the Constituent Assembly meets. (3)—The Government to resign in order to form a Directory, the principal members of which shall be M. Kerensky, General Korniloff, and M. Savinkoff.

"After thinking it over General Korniloff chose the third alternative. "M. Lvoff left Main Headquarters the same day, and on the following day called on M. Kerensky at the Winter Palace, and informed him that he had been instructed by General Korniloff to demand that the whole civil and military power should be handed over to the Commander-in-Chief, who would then form a new Cabinet. In confirmation, M. Lvoff handed M. Kerensky a document to this effect written by M. Lvoff on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief. The document was of the nature of an ultimatum. "M. Kerensky, surprised at this unexpected act, especially as it seemed him of the loyalty of General Korniloff, got into telephonic communication with General Korniloff. M. Kerensky asked General Korniloff: "Do you subscribe to the words which M. Lvoff has addressed to me on your behalf?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

PREMIER ON KORNILOFF AFFAIR.

At the Democratic Conference, at Petrograd on September 25th, which was attended by 1,200 delegates from all parts of Russia, M. Kerensky said he would take the opportunity of making a few remarks in his own defence, particularly in regard to the Korniloff affair. He had, he said, a long time before had information that a coup d'état was being prepared, and he adopted from day to day all the steps necessary to prevent that occurrence. From the time of General Korniloff's appointment as Commander-in-Chief, Headquarters had begun to address ultimatum upon ultimatum to the Provisional Government. The Government realized that events in Galicia necessitated fresh efforts to counter the disorganization of the Army, but he had worked out his own plans for that emergency, while Headquarters was endeavouring to impose upon the Government entirely different plans. For a fairly long period it was a fight between two systems, and Headquarters took advantage of every misfortune at the front in order immediately to dispatch a fresh ultimatum to Petrograd.

Shortly before the Moscow Conference another and yet stronger ultimatum was sent to the Government by Headquarters which threatened, if the ultimatum were not accepted, to wreck the Conference, but the Government, notwithstanding, rejected the ultimatum. After the Riga disaster the demands of Headquarters became still more pronounced. Continuing, M. Kerensky said that the Government was even told that henceforth no rearrangement of the Cabinet should be made without the sanction of General Headquarters. At the same time, in view of the fact that since the fall of Riga Petrograd had become so much nearer the war-zone, General Korniloff demanded that all the troops in the Petrograd district should be placed under his authority. The Government refused this demand categorically, foreseeing the dangerous consequences of such a measure. The Prime Minister explained that it was necessary to act promptly and vigorously in view of the sudden and unexpected movement of General Korniloff's Army towards Petrograd.

Passing to the programme of the Conference, M. Kerensky declared that the Government charged him to say that now more than ever ought the country to make its great final effort for anarchy was growing irresistibly, and spreading in enormous waves through the whole State. The Prime Minister cited as an instance a telegram from Helsinki warning the Government that the local revolutionary forces would not allow it to stand in the way of the reopening of the Diet which was to dissolve the Government. From the Nationalists and M. Kerensky, turning towards their seat went on in these words:—

"Citizens, whoever has not yet lost his reason will value these cheers, especially at a moment like this when we have just received a telegram announcing the approach of the German Fleet in the Gulf of Finland." M. Kerensky went on to say that if the Government and the country did not hear the Conference speak firmly and explicitly the cause of the Revolution would be irretrievably lost.

"This is all the more necessary," he said, "because we are expecting great events on the front, and do not know with what resources we shall be able to oppose them."

Kerensky concluded:— "I have finished speaking as a man, and continue as head of the State by once more declaring that whoever attacks the free Republic of Russia shall be faced by the whole might of the Revolutionary Government." (Loud cheers.)

General Korniloff replied in the affirmative. "M. Philonenko, to whom General Korniloff related his conversation with M. Kerensky, expressed his astonishment that the Commander-in-Chief should have thoughtlessly confirmed on the telephone a statement which had never even been read over to him. But it was too late. A fatal misunderstanding had already been created. M. Kerensky relieved General Korniloff of his command, summoning him to Petrograd.

General Korniloff replied (and here it is that the misunderstanding ends and the rebellion begins) that he did not consider himself relieved of his command, which he would continue to hold. He then ordered the arrest of M. Philonenko, and at the same time gave instructions to the 'Savage Division' to march on Petrograd, under the command of General Krymov.

At my own request I was authorized to converse with General Korniloff on the telephone. I spoke to him twice, trying to point out the inadmissibility of his acts. I explained that there had been a misunderstanding, and I urged him to agree to stop the march of his troops and come himself to Petrograd in order to clear up the incident; but General Korniloff answered that he no longer recognized the Government. "M. Savinkoff, in conclusion, repeats that, although he considers General Korniloff's behaviour unpardonable, nevertheless he still persists in the view that the ex-Commander-in-Chief had done to the last moment, been no party to the plot of some of his generals."

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YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE and S MISHIMA MARU (TUESDAY, 11th Dec., at 11 A.M.)
YOKOHAMA

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	WED., 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED., 6th Feb.

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"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd Dec., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"KAJU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th Dec., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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